NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

RIPLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-WHERE DES THE MO WALLACK'S THEATRE. No. 844 Broadway.-Tu-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Pure O'DAY-TOK

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- CLEEKE OF TOUMENAB-MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Orena, Balley, Promenage Concert and

BARNUR'S AMERICAN MUSRUM. Broadway.—GEN. Tox Tourn—Con. Nutr-Learner Stat. &c., at all nours. Love and Livery, atternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. -- Breiofian

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - Ethiopian SITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Cana

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.-DRAWING PARISIAN CARINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. -

New York, Wednesday, August 20, 1802.

THE SITUATION.

There were rumors in town last night of a very important movement connected with our army. We have not received the particulars, but have reason to believe that it is a movement of immense importance. The probability is that there will be some developments of it in a day or two, perhaps to-day.

The details of the march of the army of the Posomec from the James river to Yorktown, as furmished by our special correspondent, will, on pegusal, be found highly interesting.

The rebels in Tennessee are reported to have evacuated Chattaneoga and to be moving northward. This, however, requires confirmation. A train from Huntsville, while en roude to Nashville, was fired into, a woman and child killed, and two soldiers wounded. Communication by railroad north of Nashville has been reopened.

A new arrangement of the Department of the Ohio has been made and placed under the charge of Major General H. G. Wright, a sketch of whom we give to-day.

The Grenada Appeal reports that on the 11th Inst. our forces took possession of Bayou Sara and established a garrison there. The same paper states that it is uscless for the South any longer to place reliance in the hope of foreign intervention.

In Missouri, the rebel guerillas appear to have given the Union troops or, rather, State militiaa great deal of trouble from their incessant excursions and incursions at various places. The rumore of an engagement near Lexington is reported. in which the Union troops were beaten. Reinforcements are said to have arrived at that city, and It is now considered safe.

A very outhusiastic war meeting took place ye terday at Port Greene, at which Generals Sickles and Walbridge and other important persons addressed the assembled crowd.

WISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

going on briskly and with cuthusiasm. Two more new regiments are to be raised in the Monroe and in the Wayne and Cayuga districts. In Opelda county fifty dollars bounty is paid to each recrait who shall volunteer in any organization for the war. Onondaga county will pay fifty dollars extra bounty for four hundred and lifty men for the Eighteenth regiment, now in the field. Chantonqua bedoing nobly. Nearly all the towns have inraished their quota under the first call, and are basy in recruiting under the second. In St. Lawrence and Frankila counties a call was recently made for one thousand men to fill up the queta from that see. tion. Seventeen hundred names were recorded up to the evening of the 16th bast. Thus it seems the hard-fisted husbandmes of the interior are inspir, ed with a true sense of the crisis, and are sending their best blood to meet the will rebels. Shull New York county be behind her sister counties? We hope not.

The Jews of Chicago are forming a company, The " exempts" have subscribed \$7,500, and the ladies have raised \$152 to pay for a banner.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 685 deaths in the city during the past weekan increase of 117 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 137 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives f deaths of alcoholism, 4 of diseases of the bones faints &c.; 146 of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 15, of the heart and blood vessels, 107 of the lunes, throat, &c.; 4 of old age, 17 of diseases of the skin and emptive fevers, 5 premutare births 273 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 37 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 13 of diseases of the urlaary organs, 55 from violent causes, and I unknown. There were 454 natives of the United States, 14 of England, 155 of Ireland, 51 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The market for beef entite was more active and firm this week, the brokers conlizing an advance of fully half a cent per pound prices ranging from 6c. to Sc. a 8%c., with occasional sales at 8%c. The improvement was owing to the cool weather and a falling off in the receipts. Milch cows were steady. Veals are senree, more setive and firmer, bringing from 4c. to Co. per pound. Sheep and lambs were active and firm at previous quotations. Swine were active, with sales at 31/e. a 8%c. for own fed and 3%c. for still fed. The total receipts were, 4,183 beeves, 70 cows, 350 yeals, 11,264 sheep and lambs, and 12,563 awine.

. The stook market was entrantity source yearerday, an the volume of business slope is ulmost without procedent orders than they have done amon the war broke ont. Money is very abundant at 4 per uc.t. Exchange dull at 127 . M. Gold 110% a 115. The apports of the week foot up nearly three milities. The trade tables of the port for the month of July will be found in the money

The sotten market yesterday was not never, but prices were steady. The sales embraced about 400 balos, s lots, on the basis of \$60, a. 47s for midding upland and 120 bases of Sea Island were mold on private forms.
A government public sale of 800 bales of confecated prize cotton was held. The processions are a statued or 44 to a 45 to Considerable purifies were statued or damaged. The quality and oblights considered, the sotton was held. The prices abtained ranged from Private resits a were held to be equal to east-ding uplands

at 46% a 470. Flour was less buoyant and easier for common and medium grades, while extra brands were unchanged. The transactions were moderate. Wheat was duil for common qualities, while prime to choice lots were scarce and firm and the demand good. Corn was some less active, and prices were firm, with sales of sound shipping lots of Western mixed at 59c. a 60c. Pork was in good request and prices firmer, with sales of mes at \$11 37% a \$11 50, and some heavy barrels at \$11 75 and the auction sale of New Orleans indicated an advance of %c. on medium and %c. for choice grades. The sales, ding 500 hhds. New Orleans by auction, ambraced 1,387 do, and 400 boxes. Coffee was quiet. Dealers were embraced 116,961 bags Rio and Santos, and 157,541 packages of all kinds. Freights were steady and rates anged, while engagements were moderate. Wheat to Liverpool, in bulk and bags, was at 11 15d. a 12d; and flour at 3s. 6d. To London wheat was at 13d. and flour at 3s. 10)4d. a 4s. askod. To Glasgow wheat was cogaged at 15 %d. to bulk and ship's bags.

New Orleans-G oneral Butler-Important

We are informed that General Eutler will shortly be relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf for active service in some other quarter, and that General Dix will take his place in New Orleans, with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, as President Lincoln's Provisional Governor of Louisiana.

We presume that, as General Butler has been so successful in taming the rabid secession elements of New Orleans and in reducing them to law and order, the principal object of the government in recalling him is to secure the advantages of his peculiar talents, activity and energy of character in some new field of operations demanding the presence of some such positive and resolute man. Our readers will remember how speedily and effectually the sharp discipline of General Butler brought the rebel ruffians and conspirators of Baltimore in the spring of 1861 to terms, thus clearing the way for the milder administration of General Dix. In the same way, but on a much grander scale, the sturdy and inflexible Massachusetts Puritan has accomplished the rough and differential cult work of reducing New Orleans to submiscon to the flag and the authority of the Union. What Rarey is among home tamers General Butler is among our Military Governors, and the infallible straps of the one are the secret of the others' successes.

The work performed by General Butler in New Orleans since the recovery of that city by our arms, in April last, may not inaptly be compared with the labors of Hercules. He found the city reduced by the rebellion to a state of indescribable mutiny, ruffianism, lawlessness, filthiness, disorder and destitution The rebellion had sufficated the Union senti ment which had been predominant among its population, and they had been deluded by the rebel authors of their ruin into the savage belief that the wrongs and outrages they had suffered and were suffering from secession were due to the government from which they had received only the choicest blessings of a happy people. Hence, instead of being welcomed in New Orleans as a deliverer, General Butler was received as a tyrannical conqueror. He found himself in the midst of a great conspiracy of suffen and defiant men and of unbappy and excited women, venting their foolish anger upon himself and his soldiers in every species of insult. He soon discovered that a casual collision in the street might instantly ripen into a general revolt, involving a fearful destruction of bunian life and the reduction of the city to ashes; and he saw at once that it was only by strong measures that he could save the city or its people from the worst consequences of their own madness and folly.

With this conviction General Butter proeeded to the work before him, and with the will, industry and resolution equal to the task. He believed it was necessary to make some terrible examples-perhaps too severe in several cases of prominent offenders of both sexes, and to impress by acts, as well as by proclamations, the people of all classes of New Orleans with the positive supremacy of the authority of the United States. To this end we need not here recapitulate his orders and his nots, nor their successful operation and inflaences. It is enough to say, that from furious insubordination and savage violence and disorder he has restored New Orleans to sobriety and submission; that from the stagnation of despair he has wonderfully revived the trade and business of the city; that its fithings has been changed into cleanliness; that its leading wealthy secession conspirators have been made to disgorge for the support of their saffering fellow citizens in proportion to their offerings to this insane rebellion; and, Shally, that from such forced contributions and from the lederal treasury General Butler has subsisted for several months from ten to fifteen thousand souls in New Orleans, chiefly women and children, who otherwise would have perished from the destitution to which they had been reduced by secossion exterfions and privations.

Such are the results of General Butler's military provisional dictatorship over New Orleans. It forms one of the most curious, interesting, important and in tractive chapters of this most extraordinary rebellion, and it furnishes to the Sistorian one of the most active, energetic and indefatigable Union heroes of this war. That he has committed some mistakes cannot be denied: but that his services, with his health and vigor retained, are to be dispensed with on his withdrawal from New Orleans is not very probable. We are inclined to suspect that his next field of operations will be South Carolina. and that, with the restoration of the old flag over the Castom House of Charleston, that city-that never-to-be-forgotten head and front of this rebellion will, before long, be under the wholesome discipline of General Butler, to take off the wiry edge of secession as at Baiti-

more and New Orleans. New Orleans having, like Baltimore, been cured by the strong medicines of General Butler of the more violent symptoms of the secession disease, may now be safely put under more lenient and soothing system, in charge of General Dix and Hon Reverdy Johnson-the one as the Commanding General of the Gulf Department, the other as Provisional Milliary Covernor of Louisiana. That the people of New Orleans and the State are beginning to restita the rebellion as a failure and the Union s their feeting is appared;; and that, under the contributory councils of Gon. Dix and Governor Johnson, Louislana will be reclaimed without much further trouble and that her example will react with the bost results upon Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas, we have every reason to believe. All these States are so closely Montifled with New Orleans, as their commer-

toration of the city to a full adhesion to the Union, the tribturay States indicated will also be quietly reclaimed.

In fact, with the recovery of Richmond we believe the rebellion everywhere will be substantially ended, except in South Carolina; and to General Butler, most likely, will be reserved the task of restoring that refractory State to law and order, from his headquarters in Charleston; and all the country will say amen!

American Diplomacy at the French

Our latest advices from Europe leave the question of the recognition of the Southern confederacy trembling in the balance. Mason and Slidell, we are told, made a simultaneous demand that England and France should imme diately grant the recognition of the confede racy. This demand was promptly and plumply refused by England, as the recent speech of the Queen and the recent declarations of Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston naturally led us to expect. France, at the date of the news telegrain, "had not yet replied." It is useless for us to speculate as to what her reply will be. for we do not anticipate that Napoleon will reply at all at present. The plain truth of the matter is, doubtless, that Napoleon has no fixed policy in regard to intervention in our affairs. The statement that he admitted the cogency of Slidell's arguments, but replied that "the greatest barrier to the recognition of the South had been the objections of England," is pro bubly not without foundation. The Emperor Napoleon will wait, like Micawber, until something turns up" to remove these objections or until he can find the means to move in spite of them. When he acts at all it will be for his own interests and for his interests alone The foreign policy of the United States should. therefore, be so directed as to maintain these objections" of the English government, and to convince Napoleon that it is for his best interes's not to recognize the South. Mesnwhile the domestic policy of the government should be to press on the war with such vigor as to remove all chance of intervention by speedily subduing the rebellion.

We may safely entrust our domestic policy to the care of General Halleck and our other generals in the field, and by every new soldier we enlist and every new dron-clad we build the "objectione" of England to interfere in our athlirs will be increased. At the Court of France, however, this government needs a more active, energetic and diplomatic-though it cer tainly could not have a more willing and pa'riotic-representative than Minister Dayton, The objections of England ought not to be the "greatest barrier" against French intervention. Our Minister at Paris should not have allowed Mr. Slidell thus to make the worse appear the better reason. The fault is, nevertheless, not that of Mr. Dayton, but of the administration which keeps him at Paris. Mr. Dayton is an bonest, upright, able man, worthy to represent this country in almost any capacity except that of Minister to France. There he is altogether out of his element, and can do neither himself nor his country credit. He is not a diplomatist, and is completely overmatched by the oily artful, adroit, unscrupulous, intriguing Slidell Above all, be cannot speak the French lan guage, which Slidell talks like a Parisian, and therefore, all his communications with the French Emperor or the French Ministers have to be made through the awkward medium of an interpreter. In Paris, also, many of the most momentous decisions of the government are affected by the social intrigues, for which Slide!! is so well fitted, but which Mr. Dayton is compelled to entirely ignore, not less by his ignorance of the French language than by the bluff hearty, straightforward republican simplicity and frankness of his character, habits and de

portment. Thus tongue tied, and thus altogether alien to the gay salons of the French capital. Mr. Dayton is almost powerless against Slideli. works as acti recognition of his confederacy as able men enlisted in a bad cause always work. During peaceful times Mr. Dayton might do very well as our French Minister, though we are always opposed to sending a representative ignorant of the language of the court to which he is accredited, and especially of the French langnage, which is spoken at every European court, and is, in fact, the language of European society and diplomacy. In such a crisis as this however, we should have a Minister at Paris who could fight the devil with fire, out-Slide! Slidell out, intrigue the Confederate agents, convince Napoleon that it is for his best interests to keep out of our quarret, and thus prepare the way for our victory at bome, by turning the rebel umbassaudors out of every court of Europe, disgraced, defeated, broken hearted. There are several such American dipiomats now in this country, and we think that the Secretary of State should aid the cause of the Union, and relieve Mr. Dayton of a very painful and embarrassing position, by despatch ing one of them to Pavis at once as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

OUR REBRELION AND EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS. In Europe the real character of this rebellion and of our efforts to crush it are very truly appreciated. The democracy of Europe sympathize with the North. The aristocracy of Europe sympathize with the rebels. As our Revolutionary was stimulated the French Revolution, so our success during this war has stimulated Garibaldi. Let us remember, also, that the French Revolution of 1848 began in italy: that its coming was first indicated by the elections in Germany; and that the recent elections in Prussia, preceding Garibaldi's crusade against Rome, were exceedingly revolutionary. Who knows but that history is about to repeat itself? The war in this country is exciting the democracy of all Europe and though Napoleon has prepared for a revolation by widening the streets of Paris so as to permit the use of artillery and by macadamizing the roadways so as to prevent the stones being torn up to erect barricades, still, when the people wish to revolt they will perhaps find means to be successful. Thus affairs on the Continent have at present a troubled look, and when this democratic government has ended the rebellion-as it will in a few months and stands armed cop-a-pic, with over a million of men in the field, and over one bundred iron-clads affont, who can tell how ! soon the leaven of our institutions may leaven the whole world?

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO BE CONCLUDED. This civil war is the third act of a drama of which the war of 1812 was the short second act and the war of the Revolution the Srat. The plot clai and financial contre, that they cannot much | of this grand drama is the separation of Ameri-

great, unrivalled empire in this New World This rebellion concludes the work which our Declaration of Independence began, and at its close the connection between this country and Europe will be severed forever. Our Southern rebels are the last remnant of the tories of the old Revolution, and therefore England sympathizes with them and they naturally affiliate with England. When they are suppressed the last tie which bound us to the old country will be cut, and Brother Jonathan, having at last achieved his entire independence of his stepmother, Britannia, will proceed to fulfil his glorious destiny and complete the long list of his inventions, by building up a world here which shall surpass and supersede the Old World of the Eastern hemisphere.

ABOLITIONISTS AND SECRESIONISTS DISCOURAGING

ENLISTMENTS.—On Monday last Mr. D. Plumb, a

noted abolitionist, and Mr. John R. Shuttle-

worth, said to be a secessionist, were arrested

by Provost Marshal Kennedy on the charge of

uttering sentiments calculated to discourage en-

listments. Mr. Plumb is accused of saying that

President Lincoln ought to be hung; that he

would advise men not to enlist until the war

was properly conducted and negroes permitted

to be used as soldiers, and that, if drafted, he

should resist and advise others to resist. Mr.

Shuttleworth is reported to have declared that

the South was right; that he hoped McClellan's

army would be bagged, and that, if he should be

forced to go to the war, he would not fight for

the North. Under the recent order of Secretary

Stauton these men are clearly guilty of a crime

which will be punished by impressment into the

army. In the case of the Gordons-father and son-in Boston lately, it was decided that private conversations of this character might not render the parties concerned liable to arrest; out the utterances of these men were open, and heir effect undoubtedly pernicious to recruiting. This is, we believe, the first case in which one of our authorities has been just enough and fair enough to arrest an abolitionist for disloyalty. Pocket sympathizers with secession have been imprisoned from every section of the country; peace organs, in almost every State, have been forcibly suppressed; but no disunion abolition st has before been arrested, no treasonable abo lition organ has yet been suppressed. By a rare chance Provost Marshal Kennedy arrested both these representative traitors at once, and their sentiments stand recorded side by side. Both he abolitionist and the secessionist hate the constitutional President; both discouraged enlistments in the Union army; both declared that they would not fight for the North. This coincidence is not accidental. Vallandigham and Wendell Phillips occupy the same platform of hostility to the President, the army and the Union. The Tribune and the former peace organs are alike in opposing entistments and throwing cold water upon the war. We have repeatedly asked the government to unite the North by treating both these classes of traitors alike. We are glad that Provost Marshal Ken nedy has had the good judgment to make a be ginning in this good work, and hope that he will not fail to continue his labors until, in this city at least, there shall be none but unconditional Union men. He should strike higher next time. however. There are abolitionists in this city quite as violent and loud tongued, but better

known, and therefore more dangerous, than Mr.

many articles calculated to discourage enlist-

ments. Let his case be attended to immediately.

THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE. One of the est contended and most exciting battles of the campaign is unquestionably that which has just aken place at Baton Rouge. Taking into ac count the disparity of the numbers engagedwe thousand five bundred Union men to fifteen thousand rebels the victory gained there reflects more credit upon the federal arms than almost any that we have as yet won. It proves the superior morals of our troops over that of the rebels, their enthusiasm in face of the enemy, and their rendiness to fine any odds under commanders that they can trust. Many rose up from their sick beds to take part in the fight; and the endurance of this handful of troops during a contest in which they were pressed for six hours by an enemy five times their number, and whom they finally routed from the field, deserves to be ranked among the most memorable events of the campaign It will be said that they had the support of the gunboats, which inspired them with all the confidence necessary to sustain this unequal conflict. This must not be allowed to detract rom the gallantry and pluck of our mea: for they knew that the rebel ram Arkansas was in their neighborhood, and that the attack was projected in the confident expectation that she would play a prominent part in the fight and prevent the gunbouts lending them any assistance. All circumstances considered, then, we are justified in saying that this battle, though it has cost us the life of one of the bravest and most esteemed of our generals, will have a more inspiriting effect upon the army and upon the country than almost any other event of the war.

Of the share which our gunboats took in it, we have only to repeat what we have so often said on former occasions, that to this branch of our naval service we are indebted for the substantial portion of the victory. Our troops can undoubtedly claim the credit of having repulsed the enemy, but they could not have retained their position in the face of such overwhelming odds without the aid of the fleet. To Commander Porter, of the Essex, especial gratitude is due for the determination with which be followed up and destroyed the rebel river monster which had inspired so much anxiety. His rejection of assistance in this labor of love (for he claimed the Arkausas as a particular pet of his) shows that he lacks nothing of the intrepidity and dash of the heroic family to which he be longs.

GUERRILLA WARFARE-IMPORTANCE OF CA VALEY .- The mistake made in reducing the number of cavalry regiments enrolled under the President's second call has been reudered painfully evident by the success attending the guerilla operations of the enemy. No arm of the military service is so efficient in putting down this mode of warfare as cavalry. If we had had half a dozen more cavalry regiments in Kentucky and Tennessee Morgan and the other partisan rangers who are laying the country desolate would ere this have had a stop put to their predatory forays. In the new lovies we trust provision will be made for equipping and monating at least twenty thousand more cavalry. If the purchases of horses are made by competent military officers, and subjected longer stand aloof; and so, with the quiet rest on from Europe and the establishment of a to a rigid medical examination, such francis

as were committed when the first batch of volunteer cavalry regiments were raised will be entirely prevented and the service reinforced to an extent that will enable us to follow up and entirely suppress the partisan rangers of the enemy. One cavalry regiment in guerilla operations is worth three of infuntry; and if we would put a speedy and simultaneous end to the war in the revolted States we will have to bear this fact steadily

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

Reported Attack on a Small Body of Militia by a Large Rebel Guerilla Force-Union Loss Three Hundred-Rebel Loss About Five Hundred-Movements of Governor Phelps, of Arkansus-Lexington Secure Against Attack, &c.

Sr. Louis, August 18, 1862.
A fight took place weet of Warrensburg, on Friday tast in which three thousand guerillas, under Quantrel and Hughes, used up sight hundred State militis, communded by Major Emory 8. Foster, mortally wounding the

The Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was

bree hundred.

The rebel loss was near five hundred. The rebell

saptured two cannon. Sr. Louis, August 19, 1862. fight had occurred on Friday last near Lexington between about 800 federal troops and the guerilias of Quartioffs Hayes, and Hughes' gangs, in which the federals were defeated; but no official advices have yet been received Passengers by the Pacific Rathroad, however, bring reports that a fight did occur on Friday at Lone Jack Jackson county, about twenty miles southwest of Lox ington, between parts of Colonel Phillips' and Critten 3,000 rebeis under Quantrell and other guerilla chiefs resulting in the defeat of the State forces, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery.

Official accounts are expected to-day.

Hon, John S. Phelps, Military Governor, and Wm. F Switzier, Scorstary of State, of Arkansas, left yesterday for Helons, Arkansas. Colonels McCill and Guttar, have been promoted to bri

gadier generals of the enrolled militia, for the recent buttles with the gooriflas.

I EXINGYON, Mo., August 18, 1862. Brigadier General Lane has reached here with rem forcements, rendering the safety of the place certain.

The gunboat Moreier is also here, which can do valuable

sorvice in case of attack.
Some of Quantrell's general orders have been found near here. They asked all persons wishing to escape be ing drafted into the foderal army to join his company where they will find arms and ammunition to opoint. They also state that every man its

rate egainst the federal troops at every possible drafted into the United States Army who is found going to any federal military post, or any person who is known to have reported to any military post the whereabou of Southern man, shall be shot wherever found; also, and nent to exempt him from military duty, is liable to have his chattels and property taken for the use of the Souther These orders emanated from the commanding officers

recognized as regular soldiers by the rebel Secretary of

Our St. Louis Correspondence.

St. Lous, August 16, 1862. Awrilla Camp Within Fifteen Miles of the City—Auda city of the Reb ls-Movements in the State-Interesting from Springfield and Vicinity-Major Hubbard and To Hundred Men Surrounded at Newtonia-A Queer Freak to Avoid Militia Duty-Irain Fred Into, dc.

We have a guerilla excitement in our very midst, and ecent discoveries that bands of gueri his have been in camp within twelve miles of Gen. Schefield's headquarters have created a strong feeling of distrust in the comstance, however, to break up such treasonable organizations, and the rebels have dispersed on the first approach of our forces. It has been known for a long time that squads of men have been assembling in the suburbs pro-Plumb. One of them is named Greeley, and been on foot to intercept their progress, but the rebeis writes and prints in the Tribune every day city, and have secleded themselves in woods and in out of the way piaces, where they could not be easily ducovered. On the 14th a cavet ry expedition was sont out on the Manchester and Clayton roads, about eighteen miles out of town, to ferret out a guerilla camp. The information on which fermer, who came near failing into the ciutches of the gang while coming to town on Wednesday night. The re rains of the camp were discovered, but the rebels had fled, and only a few raddles and broken down borses

were captured. The main body of the cavalry returned to Camp Gam bie, leaving about fifty men still on the day morning at an early hour they started on a crosread between the Clayton and Manchester turnpikes in earth of another camp, thought to be somewhere in the vicinity of the Nine Mile House. Before they expected i the expedition suddenly came upon a line of pickets which proved to be the limit of a guerilla camp. With out heastation an attack was made on the rebels, and two of the gang killed, four taken prisoners and thirty-five borses captured. The balance of the men, some berly in number, to k to the bush and escaped. ragon toud of shot guns and a considerable out tents. The gang had evidently been supplied with food by parties in the vicinity.

The audacity of these inflows in forming causes so neatheretty is only equalled by the boldness of their attack. apon travellers. A man named Ackerman reported at head-courters yesterday that white riding into lowe on the Fiorissant road, about seven miles out, he was fired the Fortisant road, about seven miles out, he was fired you by unknown persons conceased in the brush. He escaped indipared, but his thing, was plerened by seven bullets. Faris in the weeks assing and hunting party, while going through the woods, near the River des Pero, on the southern limit of the country, were surprised by generalized and compelled to give up their guns. Not a day passant at we do not mear of some outrage of this cheracter at our very hearinstones. General Scholiebl is virtiant and active in ordering suitable measures to counterest these devilish schemes, and guerlines will find it difficult to live in security near this city hereafter.

While those matters are irosh to the minds and mouther the security near this city hereafter.

aice of leading resonanted upon, ted upon, overments to put down gueritias in the State are processed upon. In space of the suc sistance of loading rebols in the city is consistently counted upon.

Movements to put down gueritles in the State are process cuted with vigor and persoverance. In right of the successful capture of independence, the gueritles have been worsted in several encounters in Northern Muscoul to such an extent that they are further from the microsis of their schemes to-day than they work a fortinglit since. Prondertor's defeat at Compton's Ferry setties like hash. The rebels professed to doubt his ability as a leader after his defeat in January last, but they foined him recently be cause they wanted a captain, and he happened to offer at tife right time. His men have mostly scattered and wiff not concentrate again at his call. Porter's man have been also greated and followed up so briskly by Colone (aNCC), with State troops, and by Mojer Calley II, with lown cavalry, that they cannot get together again for a long time. A month of bushwheelmah has selemed a magnity of Porter's men, probably, and they will quit the business in dispuse.

Tron. Southweis blesouri we have the particulars of the

mainers in distant.

From Southwest Missouri we have the particulars of the count over either sent from Springhein by General Brown of break up C declagong. The explicition was composed faires becaused men, commanded by Major Montromery, of the Sath Missouri cavaley. They surprised arry of thirty-live rebols near Montebelle, in Versia of three hearest men, commanded by Maley Mont genery, of the Sixth Missouri cavaley. They surprised a party of thirty-live rebels near Montebule, in Verran county, killing seventeen and captering the balance. They then presented towards finance-wille, in the northwest corner of Polk county, on the Oscoba read, where they attacked another portion of Coffee's gang and routed them, at that time Come binnels, with eventual mon, was reported two miles north of the Osage river, ten miles from is seed, and next a small four cailed failty gift. Coffee is, therefore, quite a long way to the northward. If he coppes the First lowa cavarry and Maley Montgomer's command the latter having been reinforced), he will be entitled to great praise as an enterprising guerilla.

An interesting affair has probably occurred in Norton county before this, Gen. Brown telegraphs that on the 12th he sent reinforcements from Springfald to relive the Hubbard of the First Missouri Cava's, from a tight in he was in at that date at Nortonia, near farecome as prairie known as "Oliver's prairie." Major flubbard was surrounded on the 10th, with two hundred near films (supposed to be) under the command of General Rains. The occupied a farm belonging to Judga Ritchie, which is a surrounded by a stone tone, and on which there

killing twenty three, with a Unitan loss of one killed and twelve wounded.

On Monday last, while a meeting of the citizens of Grandy county was being held, eight miles north of Trenton, the county seat, some sixty or eighty men whe were on parade under the new militia order were captured by one hundred and fifty guerillas, who came suddenly upon them. They were detained about two hours and then paroled. There is a supposition current in the vicinity that the whole affair was proconcerted, to relieve the captured company of militia service by alleging their parole not to fight.

A great fright took place at Sedalia on Wednesday night, occasioned by a report that Quantrel and twe thousand troops were supposeding that place. The troops were under arms all night, and the women, children and side were suddenly hurried into supty freight and cattle cars, ready to be hauled off in case of an attack. It proved a groundless excitement.

A train on the North Misseuri Railroad was fired tube near Wentzville on the 15th. Lieut. Fant, with some recruits for the Thirty-second Missouri infantry, left the train and captured one of the supposed assailants. He is now safe in the military prison.

cruits for the Thirty-second Mi-souri infantry, left train and captured one of the supposed assailants. He now saic in the military prison.

The organization of the State militia has progressed rapidly that by the Lis proximo it is expected 25 A mea will be equipped and ready for active service.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL CORCORAN.

His Visit to the Camps and Forts in the Vicinity of Washington-Great Enthusiasm Produced by His Reception, &

Wassington, August 19, 1862. General Corcoran to-day visited the Sixty-ninth regi ment, at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria. He had a most en-thusiastic reception. The officers and men of his old command were wild with delight at his return. They gave him a real whole-hearted Irish reception. The General addressed the regiment with much feeling

It had been arranged that he should visit all the forte poran, and a brigade review was ordered upon the os ousion; but only a review of the garrisons of the various forts took place.

The Corcoran reception has produced an immens

enthusiasm, particularly among the Irish pope lation of the district. There is no doubt that General Corcoran would be able to raise a brigade here But it is believed that a whole division of volunteers will rally around him in New York Colonel Wilcox, as well as Colonel Corcoran, was ap

pointed a Brigadier General, to date from the 21st of July 1861 . the date of the battle of Buli run. General Corcoran has concluded to furnish the material for the publication of his experience in Southern

risons. Colonel Corcoran to Arrive on Friday WASHINGTON, August 19, 1861.

Colonel Corcoran will be in New York on Friday 4 two o'clock.

The Reception of General Corcorau. MERTING OF THE COMMITTEE AT THE SIXTY-NINTE EEGIMENT ARMORY—HE IS NOT TO ARRIVE REPORT FRIDAY—A DESPATOR FOR THE GENERAL HIMSELF, ETC., ETC.

General Corcoran will not arrive in this city before

Friday next at two o'clock. The preparations for his ? ception are going on, and will probably be completed to day. The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council had an interview with Generals Hall, Sandfee and Ewen yesterday in relation to the reception, but their proceedings were private, and the conclusion at which they arrived in regard to the programme will probably

be published to-morow.

A meeting of the Recoption Committee app the officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment, New York State at three o'clock, at the armory. The Chairman, Captain Clarke, received the following despatch from Captain J

Willard's Hotel, Washington, August 19, 1862.
Captain Grauge, 94 Chatham street, New York:—General Corporan is well. Will arrive in New York on Friday without fail.

Capt. J. B. KIRKEL The officers and members of the Sixty-night regiment

who were with the General at the battle of Buil run of the 2ist of July, 1861, now in the city, are requested to evening, at eight o'clock precisely.

The Proportion Committee will meet at the armory the (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, to receive cond munications from any organizations wishing to join in

She following despatch, direct from General Corceras, was received on Monday, directed to Lioutenant Duton:

Washington, August 18, 1862.

Lioutenant R. Datron, porner of Seventeenth street and

Gennon and Bagley, and other officers—amounting to one hundred and sixty in all—will arrive here to morrow. These are released prisoners about to arrive to

The following was also received by Alderman Farley WASHINGTON, August 19, 1862. vestorday:--

Ceneral Organa will leave Philadelphia Friday, August 22, at cleven A. M., arrive at two P. M. at Jerzey City.
Letter by mail. HENRY SMTR. THOS. STEVENSON, Committee.

A meeting of the prisoners of war, now in New-York, who were confined with Colonel Corcoran, will be helded Clarke's Hotel, No. 94 Chatham street, this (Wednesday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Defeat of Bushwhackers. BALTIMORE, August 19, 1868

A despatch from General Kelly, as Comberland, Md., says that our pickets were fired on at Romney road yes terday afternoon and one man mortally wounded. A force sent is offenult overtock a party of bush whack pear North River Mills, attacked them and killed the usorious guerina Boo lidwards. The rest escaped to the mountains.

WALLACK'S TOWATES .- Mr. Florence takes his benedit this evening, with a well varied and attractive bill. He deserves well of the public for the spirited manner in which he has carried on his summer campaign, and we trust that he will nicet his reward in an overflowing house.

HUDBON BOYER RAILROAD-FRIER TRAINS TO AND FROM SA strovia - For the accommodation of visitors to Sacators ten tenin on the Hudson River Railroad, which will leave New York at 7 A. M. and run through to Saratoga, arriv. ing there at 1:50 P. M. every day. Returning, the treis will leave Saratoga at 1.15 P. M., and arrive in this cita it 9 P. M. Both of these trains will run through withou change of cars.

Busewat .- The American Telegraph Company hav removed their branch office in Williamsburg, L. I., from outh Fifth and Fourth streets, where messages can be forwarded with despatch to all parts of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, also to all places in the United States and the British Provinces.

Armser at Benglany.—On Monday afternoon a daring strengt was made to commit burglary on the premises of Hr. P.Iward Knapp, No. 80 West Forty-fourth street, the family being absent in the country. A suspicious looking tharacter was observed banging around the house, ta character was observed hanging around the house, insecting it minutely. Having made up his mind that the
roast was coar, he kicked in the bottom of the front door,
and was in the act of sending a boy whom he had with
him through the uperture, when a private watchman came
along and saw him. When the watchman made his apterrance, the thief jumped over the fence and ran down
the street, pursued hotly by the watchman and ex-officer
from, who lives in the vicinity. After a protracted chase,
the persued and the pursuers arrived on the corner of
jerty-third street and highth avenue, where the former
proped may a butcher's cart hard by, and was about to
raise the reius for the pursoes of driving off when he was
a resuled by officer via 6the, of the Twenty-second Fracincia. On being brought before Junius Keity he gave his
hinner as Charles Thomas, alies Williams. He was committed.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.-About five o'clock yesterday orning Lonisa Ann Adams, a widow aged forty, and who racides at 103 Sixth avenue, jumped from the rear-second story window to the yard, while labering under a nt or insanity, injuring because in various places very

A Bir or Scannat .- Cicero Bankse, a very wealthy Washington gestleman, came to this city with his issling young wife about two months ago and took a house on Staten Island, where he had resided ever since Within the past couple of days three banch warrant within the past coapie of the street of ward ward of the comments charges him with having committed a rape on a highlyrespectable and wealthy married inty who moves to the rations throughout the capital. The two others charge him with assault and batters. Decoding and accompanies him to Washington has reseming. The prison to a man of forty, while his bit oming and interesting wife is but a wast eighteen.